

# CHINA

THE



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4422. 一月九日七十七年八月一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

日四月七月五丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 123, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWINSON, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., London and Manila, C. HEMMICK & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRADA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

## Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. MCIVER, Esq.

## Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, Ewen CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## Hongkong.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent.  
" 12 " 6 per cent.  
" 18 " 8 per cent.

## Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS, THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## Notice to Shareholders.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHLTRIE, Secretary, Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## Intimations.

### DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL. RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the worldwide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stamped on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

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## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

no1

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N Extraordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 11th September, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held This Day.

By Order,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 21, 1877.

sell1

## TO NATURALISTS.

C. E. BEDDOME, Esq., of Somerset, Queensland, will be happy to Open CONCHOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE with Naturalists, with a view to exchanging Land-Shells and Fluvialites.

August 28, 1877.

sell2

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patron and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

sell2

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalrymple—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark—Captain.

PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. F. Foulis—Order.

SCINDIA, British ship, Capt. Lightbody—Russell & Co.

Foxboro, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. O. Schweer—Melsches & Co.

ULLOCK, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman—Borneo Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson—Douglas Lepreak & Co.

ARELLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Haje—Melsches & Co.

Viscount MACLEFFY, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright—Borneo Co., Limited.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

sell1

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

### CRICKET.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB, will be Held at the Hongkong Club, on MONDAY, 3rd September, at 5 o'clock p.m.

WILLIAM HYNES,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

se3

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to remind his Customers and the Public Generally that he still CARRIES on his PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in No. 3 A LOWER WYNDHAM STREET; and that he has no connection whatever with the Establishment recently opened in Queen's Road, under the Name and Style of APONE & CO.

AFONG,

No. 3 A, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, August 15, 1877.

se5

## AH YON,

### SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

se4

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th September, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

Sundry Condemned Naval and Victualling STORES, Comprising—

OLD IRON,

" GLASS,

" HOSES,

" LIGNUM-VITAE.

A quantity of Canvas, Cordage and Sundries, slightly damaged by fire.

OLD CASKS AND CASES,

" MESS TRAPS,

etc., etc., &c.

Also,

26 Copper and 9 Tin Bow Lanterns,

with Lenses, &c., Complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877.

se5

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

At a Date hereafter to be named,

The British Barque

" ALPHINGTON,"

of 326 Tons Register or of about 8,000

picks. Carrying Capacity, with all her

TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyds

special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in

1856, Clasped 12 years A. I. at Lloyds

and continued in 1868 A. I. for 8 years.

She was Remasted over Felt in

July, 1875.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase

money to be paid on fall of the hammer,

## INSURANCES.

HAMBURG—MAGDEBURG, FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Mashed, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

Required protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents: Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1871.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1871.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1871.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on any Building, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1871.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1871.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1871.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1871.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 46, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 25, 1871.

## &gt; INTIMATIONS.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.

It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*—“This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the compilation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Querries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. CHUN AYIN, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies.

The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese, better and interest that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

GEO. MURRAY & BAIN,

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## INTIMATIONS.

K WONG HING OHEUNG & CO., GOAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARNON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

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THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,

Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel,

Tin Hing Street; Kwong Tin Net Shop, Yau

Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung, Wen

Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen

Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee

Chung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwa

Hung Shop, Sui Chong, Bonam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun

Loong Hong

Amoy.—Ouhn Cheong Hong, Mook Kok

Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foo-

chow Arsenal; Mr. Lun Kwok Ching, Mart-

time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ohing Shan, Mart-

time Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mart-

time Customs; Mr. Kwong Ching Hol, Mea-

sure Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong

Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;

and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime

Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Okfo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chau Tong, Munici-

pal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohong Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong

Fook Sing Hong.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

## INTIMATIONS.

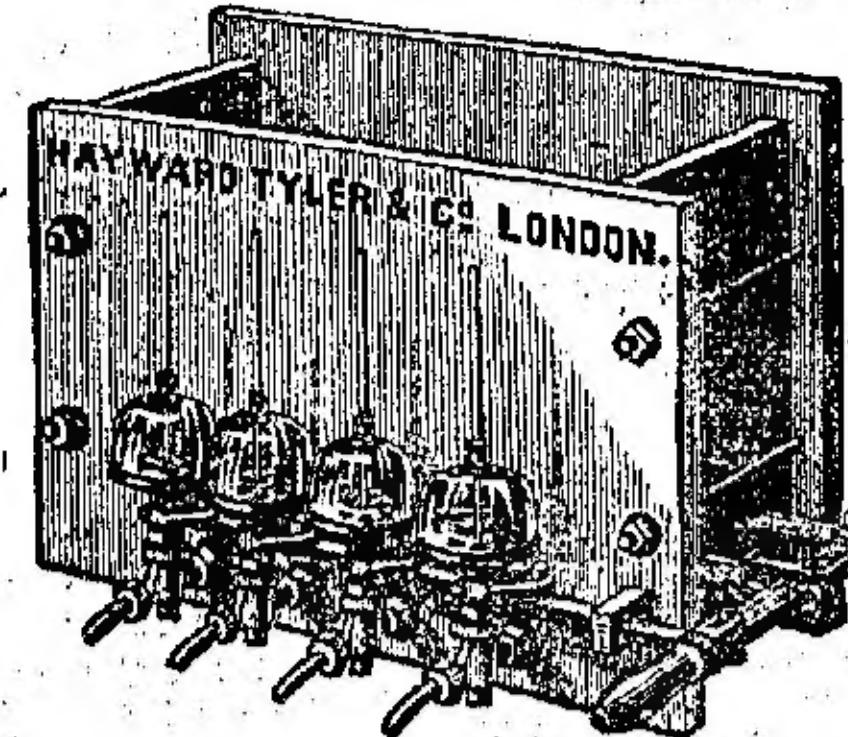
## AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment to

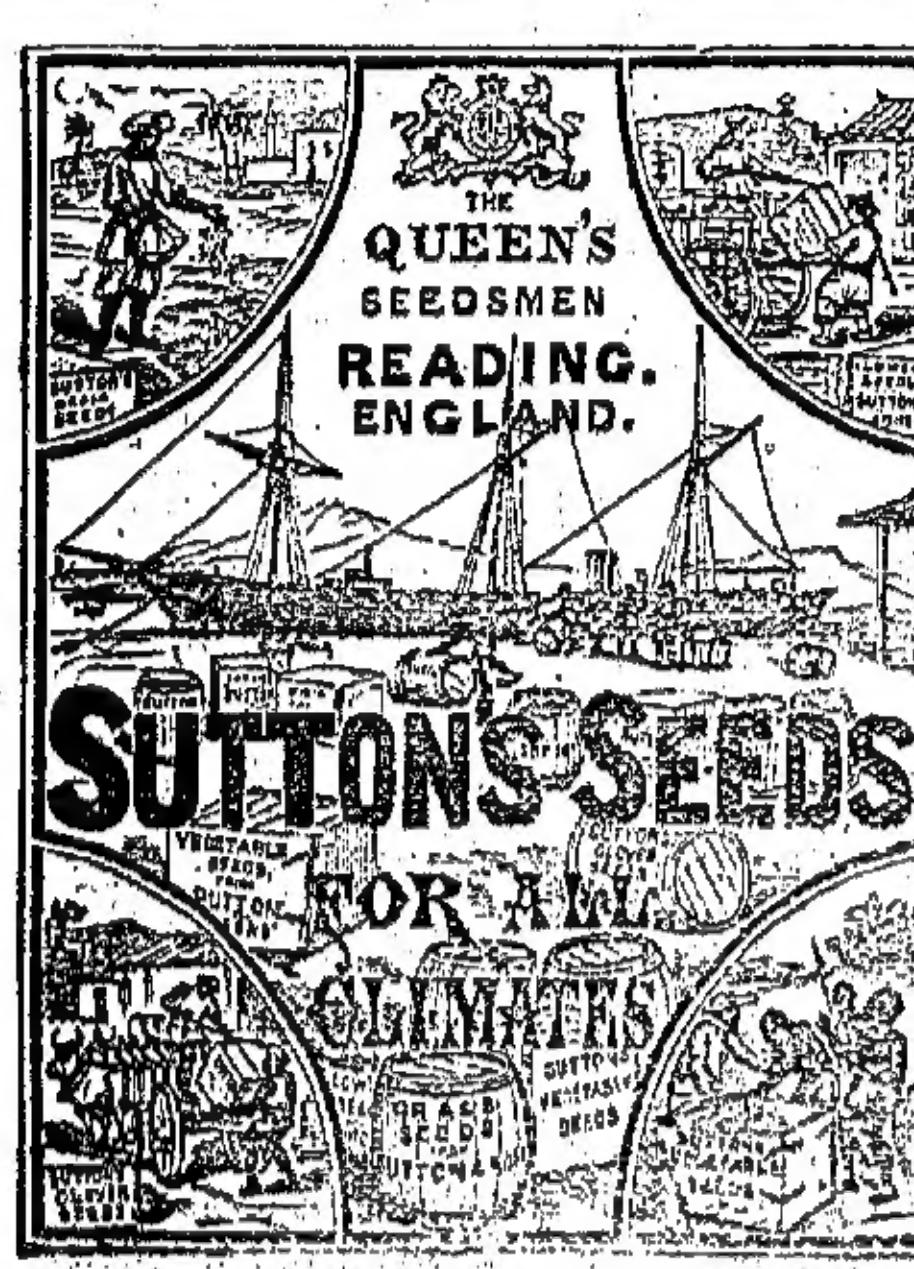
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;</

## Intimations.

**THE OLDEST HOUSE**  
IN THE TRADE IS  
HAYWARD TYLER & Co.'s  
84 & 85, WHITECROSS ST., LONDON.



**SODA WATER**  
**MACHINERY**  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
THE IMPROVED SYMING CISTERNS.



**SUTTON'S SEEDS**  
FOR ALL CLIMATE  
PACKED BY MESSRS.  
SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM  
Which ensures their arrival in dry  
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the  
Office of this Paper, or from  
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,  
READING, near London, England.  
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must  
accompany every order.

8mo77 1m 1y 3mo78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNEE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNEE  
CLEANING AND POLISHING BOARD, AND  
KNEE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3d. EACH; AND TINS,  
6d., 1/-, 2/-, AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. WELLINGTON KNEE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEY'S SILVERSMITH'S SOAP**  
(NON-MERCURIAL).  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 1d. EACH.

**OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1d., 2d., 4d. EACH, &c. BOXES

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD  
CABINET GLASS PAPER  
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
3mo77 1w 52t 2mo78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern

Times!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled

"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,

"I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to

inform the Fakiey that I was a Doctor, and

that I had the best medicine at the ser-

vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a

short time I had many applicants, to whom

I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.

These are most useful to an explorer, as

possessing unmistakable purgative prop-

erties; they create an indelible effect upon

the patient, which satisfies him of their

value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

In a certain remedy for bad legs, bad

breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It

acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,

curing skin diseases, and in arresting and

subduing all inflammations.

Mr. T. Cooper, in his account of his

extraordinary travels in China, published

in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity

of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to

the people, and nothing could exceed their

gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,

butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,

until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment

was worth a fowl and any quantity of peat,

and the demand became so great that I

was obliged to look up the small remaining

stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-

ders throughout the World,

21ap77 1w 26t 20o77

## Intimations.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S  
STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and

Philadelphia.

**PICKLES AND SAUCES,**

**Jams and Jellies,**

**ORANGE MARMALADE,**

**Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,**

**PURE SALAD OIL,**

**Mustard, Vinegar,**

**POTTED MEATS AND FISH,**

**Fresh Salmon and Herrings,**

**HERINGS A LA SANDINE,**

**Yarmouth Blaafat,**

**BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,**

**Prepared Soups, in Tins,**

**PRESERVED VEGETABLES,**

**Hams and Bacon, in Tins,**

**PRESERVED CHEESE,**

**Oxford and Cambridge, Sausages,**

**BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,**

**YORKSHIRE Game and Fork Pies,**

**TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,**

**Plum Puddings,**

**LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,**

**Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous**

**other table delicacies, may be had**

**from most Storekeepers.**

**CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles

or jars, they should **inevitably** be

destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon

delivery, to detect any attempt at

substitution of articles of

inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of, Crosse &

Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and

Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**

**PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,**

**SOHO SQUARE, LONDON—**

16jun77 1w 52t 15jun78

**CONSUMPTION AND WASTING**

**DISEASES. THE MOST**

**EFFICACIOUS**

**PANCREATIC**

**EMULSION.**—The original

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**COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.**

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Volume Sixth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. I.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW

IS NOW READY.

## IT CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation  
in the Colony of Hongkong.

Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.

The *Tang Hoo Chi*, A Modern Chinese Novel.

A Chinese Primer.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Chinese Marriage.

Studies in Words.

The Educational Curriculum of the

Chinese.

Restoration of the Old Sounds of the

Chinese Language.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Russian Sinologists.

Assyria and China.

The Word "Swallow."

Corrigenda—Chinese Studies and Official

Interpretation in the Colony of Hong-

king.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
"AMOY"

G. H. DREWES, Master, will be  
despatched for the above Ports  
TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 2nd Instant,  
at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
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Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship  
"EMERALDA"

Capt. TREASBURD, will be de-  
patched for the above Port  
on MONDAY, the 3rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MAG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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## NOTICE.

MR. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED  
to be a Partner in our Firm here  
and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EX-  
HIBITION SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING will be Held  
at the CITY HALL on MONDAY, the  
3rd of September, at 3 p.m., for the pur-  
pose of receiving a statement of Accounts  
and electing a Committee.

Members, and others taking an interest  
in the institution, are invited to attend.

C. S. TAYLOR,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1, H.M.S. *Magpie*, from a Cruise.

Sept. 1, *Amoy*, British steamer, from

Canton.

Sept. 1, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 761,  
R. Class, Shanghai, Aug. 29, General—  
SIEGMESSEN & Co.

Sept. 1, *Criterion*, American ship, 1546,  
W. Hall, Newcastle (N.S.W.), July 9, Coal—  
SIEGMESSEN & Co.

Sept. 1, *Sind*, French steamer, 2103,  
from Marseilles, via Callao, and *Sagon*.—  
MESSRS. MARITIME.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1, *Jylland*, for Whampoa.

1, Japan for Hiozo.

1, *Tejo*, for Macao.

1, U.S.S. *Ranger*, for Japan.

1, *Iroavaddy*, for Marseilles, &c.

1, *Spartan*, for Straits Settlements.

1, Robert Henderson, for London.

## CLEARED.

Annie S. Hall, for Keelung.  
Pym, for Shanghai.  
Victoria, for San Francisco.  
Emily Chaplin, for Portland (Oregon).  
William Phillips, for Singapore.  
Presto, for Tientsin.  
Pilgrim, for Portland (Oregon).  
Amoy, for Shanghai.  
Douglas, for Coast Ports.  
Benefactor, for Amoy.  
St. E. Amoy, for Callao.  
Rover, for Labuan.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ningpo*, from Shanghai, Rev. T. Gough and Mrs. Gough, and 67 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Iroavaddy*, for Sagon, Mr. Bousell,  
and 3 Chinese, for Singapore, Messrs. Bousell

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Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Samapilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct  
and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 8.00 p.m.

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Iroavaddy*, sailed 1st Sept.,  
1877:—For Continent, 767 bales Silk, 8  
cases Silk, 40 chests, 2,045 half-chests and  
1,808 boxes Tea, and 504 pgs. Sundries.

For London, 381 bales Silk, 5 bales Waste  
Silk, 15 cases Silk, 2,029 chests, 6,203  
half-chests and 27,258 boxes Tea, 5 cases  
Treasure (\$54,400), and 294 pgs. Sun-

dry. Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Samapilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

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and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 8.00 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Newchwang, on the 13th August, 1877.

Mrs. A. W. KINELAD, of a Daughter.

## DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 26th Instant, Mr. C.

G. HELLEBERG.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1877.

The tender and considerate method of  
treating "gao birds" seems to have been  
tried lately in the Singapore establishment  
in regard to the European prisoners, but  
without very satisfactory results. In  
his recently issued report on the Singapore  
Criminal Prison, the Superintendent  
says: "European prisoners, who remain  
in association, appear scarcely to regard  
their imprisonment as any punishment;  
they break stones, make mats, pick oakum,  
and mess together during the day. At  
night they are locked up in wards con-  
taining from five to ten men, and they  
appear to pass very pleasant evenings.  
There is some ground to believe that men  
requiring medical care have committed  
an offence hoping to gain admission to  
this Prison, where they are treated in a  
comfortable Hospital free of expense,  
rather than go to the General Hospital  
where they are charged 75 cents a day."  
Comment is superfluous.

THE remarks of MR. JUSTICE SHOWNDEON  
in delivering judgment in the case of *Ismail v. Gentenberg* on Thursday are deserving of  
special prominence. Plaintiff, a serang  
on board the Danish barque *Michelle Selchan*, sued defendant (the Captain) to  
recover the sum of \$50.50, that he alleged  
was due to him as wages. The Captain in  
defence pleaded a set-off for the value  
of certain goods which he said had been  
stolen by the plaintiff, the amount of  
these goods being more than the original  
claim. Defendant had, said the Captain,  
confessed to stealing the articles in question.  
It transpired, however, during the  
hearing of the case, that this confession  
had been obtained from the man whilst  
he was tied up by the wrists, and the  
Captain was inflicting punishment on  
him with a whip. Mr. Justice Snowden,  
in giving judgment for the plaintiff for  
the amount claimed, said that a confession  
extorted under such circumstances as  
these must be emphatically rejected as  
evidence. "His Lordship was not one of  
those who would deprecate the use of  
the lash on board ships at all. He at-  
tributed the decline of discipline in the  
Mercantile Navy to the impression of  
the Captains that they could not use the  
lash on proper occasions, and this led to  
the use at times of such desperate wea-  
pons as belaying pins, of which they had  
beard so much some time ago, that in-  
flicted serious wounds, and which would  
be avoided if a cat or some such instru-  
ment were provided. He did not find  
particular cruelty was practised in this  
instance, but the set-off failed altogether,  
and the plaintiff was entitled to his  
wages." Mr. Justice Snowden has evi-  
dently not changed his views in regard  
to the abolition of flogging. His reasons  
for its retention are sound ones, although  
the learned Judge is no doubt of opinion  
that every care should be taken to pre-  
vent the Captains of vessels from abusing  
the power to inflict corporal punishment.  
The power is, we believe, con-  
fided on the Captain only by the com-  
mon law.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
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Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

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Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning  
Prayer—Litanies, Anti-Communion,  
and Communion, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at  
3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com-  
munion.

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and Communion, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at  
3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com-  
munion.

THE most important of the recent tele-  
grams received is the one stating that  
the Servian Government has resolved to  
co-operate militarily with Russia in  
Bulgaria. This is one of the most signifi-  
cant steps in the direction of a "general  
war" in Europe that has been taken  
since the commencement of the campaign.  
The belief has been wide-spread that if  
Servia moves, Austria will move also,  
marching her forces into the territory of  
the principality as the Servian army  
leaves it. If this is done, then it  
is asserted, war will ensue between Aus-  
tria and Russia, and in this struggle  
other nations will join either from choice  
or necessity. Reuter also telegraphs that  
Sir Stafford Northcote has stated that  
England will observe neutrality until  
friendly intervention is possible in  
order to put an end to the war. This is,  
we believe, the third or fourth time we  
have had a similar statement sent out by

telegraph, still coming at the present  
crisis, when Servia is reported to have  
declared her intention of participating in  
the war, it is perhaps of special import-  
ance. It is quite possible the statement  
was made in Parliament in reply to some  
enquiry as to the course England intended  
to adopt in regard to Servian parti-  
cipation in the war. England will  
probably leave Servia to Austria, and  
pay greater attention to the action of  
Greece, which also seems to be on the  
verge of declaring war against the Turks.

The Russian campaign is certainly not

the military promenade to Constantinople

that there is some reason for believing  
the Russians anticipated it would be, and  
the Czar possibly now feels the need of

the aid of Servia, and the other prin-  
cipalities. Scarcely anything but Turkish

victories have been telegraphed during

the last few weeks. It is true that the re-  
ported capture of the Schipka Pass has not

as yet been confirmed, but the Turks seem

to be making a gallant fight there as well

as in other parts where they are brought

into contact with the Muscovite forces.

It will be noticed from an item we re-  
produce in another column that Egypt is

sending another contingent of 20,000

men to Turkey.

The number of the *China Review* issued

to-day is the first of the sixth volume of

that magazine, and it may now fairly be

admitted that the publication has supplied

in some measure a want that was felt

to exist amongst foreigners in this

part of the world. First in order appears

an article by the Editor (Dr. E. J. Etel),

on "Chinese Studies and Official Inter-  
pretation in the Colony of Hongkong,"

siderable want of officers for the Russian army begins to be felt.

*Venice*, July 19.—A telegram from Tivoli, dated Tuesday, states that the sanitary condition of the army is unsatisfactory, owing to a scarcity of provisions and the overpowering heat. The "flying" ambulances are overcrowded, and the roads are lined by the pestiferous bodies of hundreds of train-horses. The supply of medicines is thoroughly insufficient, chiefly in respect to quinine and disinfecting chemicals.

New frauds have been discovered in the Russian commissariat in Roumania, and several contractors have been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM OF THE CHINESE.

(*China Review*.) There appears to be no limit whatever to the age at which a Chinese may compete at the public examinations. No youth is held too tender, no age deemed too venerable, that one should be disqualified to enter the lists on equal terms with the majority. According to the general rule, two successive years, out of every three, are devoted to the *sui ts'ai*, or examinations held by the Provincial Literary Chancellor for the degree of *sui ts'ai*; the third year is for the *h'ao k'ao*, or the examination held by the Special Commissioner (*chi k'ao*) for the degree of *chi jen*. In many cases, however, there is an irregularity, and, whether it be that famine, rebels, or other plague have prevented the holding of an examination, or whether it be that the Examiner has been unable to do his duty for other reasons, the *sui* and *h'ao* will fall together, in which case a year remains vacant. Moreover when an accession to the Throne takes place, or a male heir is born to the Emperor, an extra *h'ao k'ao*, which goes by the name of *gen k'ao*, is granted to each Province.

Let us take a youth A.B. and follow him from the school to the chapter of honour. His first step is to enter his name at the *yanmen* of the magistracy, or *hien*, of his birth. To this place he betakes himself under the guidance of the *lin sheng*, or senior graduate of the magistracy. (This term will be explained further on.) He hangs in a *ts'e ts'e*, or slip, inscribed with his name, age, village, the names of his father, grandfather and great grandfather—his *sui ts'ai*. No one can compete at a Public Examination whose genealogy will not go back this far at least. His "three generations are not clear" *San tai pu ch'ing*. Also are excluded from the lists barbers, play-actors, personal servants, yamen-runners, nail-cutters, scavengers, and others, and also the descendants of these to the third generation. The magistrate collects these slips and, in the early autumn of every *sui k'ao* year, issues a notification, naming a day for the *hien k'ao* or "Magistrate's examination." The entering of the name at the *yanmen* entitles one to the appellation of *t'ung shing*, or undergraduate. The examination is held in the Magistrate's *yanmen*, where there is always accommodation for five or six hundred undergraduates. Success (*hui*) follows as a matter of course, the test being only a nominal one, and none but the egregiously ignorant being discarded.

The examination takes place at about 8 a.m., and the subjects are selected by the Magistrate in accordance with the *yanmen*, after the doors are closed. One theme in prose, and one in verse (*wen ching*; *shih*) are hung up within view of all. In about three days the list of retained candidates is exposed outside the *yanmen* (*sui p'ai*), the first in order receiving the honorary title of "Magistrate's choice" (*hien p'i*). The single advantage which attaches to this honour is that, as a matter of courtesy, the Prefect, at the next examination, will endeavour to place his name among the first ten.

About a month after the *hien k'ao*, the *fu k'ao* takes place, at the Provincial Metropolis. Thither myriads of undergraduates wend their way from each magistracy to go through the formal and unprofitable Prefect's examination. A notice is issued, and the students assemble according to magistracies in the provincial Examination Hall (*kung yian*), when five successive examinations are held in the following manner. Suppose there are ten thousand in all. After the first bout perhaps ten per cent. are excluded, and the names of the others are hung up outside the Hall, according to magistracies, the first ten in each magistracy being specially noted. This is continued five times, the Prefect each time excluding about ten per cent. of the least meritorious composers. The result of the fifth bout is that about one tenth of the whole number of each magistracy is selected; the names of the ten best of each of these are specially prominent, and the first in each ten receives the honorary appellation of "Prefect's choice" (*fu p'i*). The advantage gained by the *fu p'i* is that, as a matter of courtesy, the Literary Chancellor will, as of course, pass him for his Degree. All the other distinctions, consequent upon this quintuple analysis, count for nothing but local and ephemeral honour amongst one's friends. Nearly all candidates are "retained" (*hui*) as eligible for the *sui ts'ai*.

The above outline of the Chinese curriculum is necessarily incomplete, and is here submitted for correction. Any shortcomings which may be pointed out by letter, to the Editor of the *China Review*, will be noted, and on some future occasion an amended sketch will be published for reference.

Meanwhile there is a class of graduate called *pa-kung*, *ngan-kung*, *fu-kung*, *yu-kung*, *su-kung*, generically the *kung*, (*ku-kung*), about whom information will be gratefully received.

X. Y. Z.

#### CHINESE MARRIAGES.

(*China Review*.)

Marriages in China are not, as with us, private agreements concluded between the two interested parties. In England the tie of marriage most resembles a contract for the reciprocal enjoyment of personal society and services. It has been a much-disputed point with the modern jurists whether the Roman marriage should be considered a consensual contract of the nature of a sale, hire, partnership, or mandate, or whether it should be deemed a real contract analogous to a loan, deposit, or hypothec. The better opinion seems to be that it was no contract at all, but a mere transfer of property, or technically speaking a concurrence of two wills creating a *ts'e ts'e*.

From a juristic point of view the Chinese marriage would seem to be neither a contract nor a transfer, but rather a manumission, a double manumission enforced by no positive law, and until concluded, involving no rights of the two manumitted ones as against the manumitters, but involving moral duties to carry out the agreement to manumit as between the two manumitters. The bride and bridegroom, as a general rule, have nothing whatever to say in the matter of their own matrimonial destiny. Proceedings are commenced by either the man's or the woman's family, generally the former, and at any age of the interested pair, but most commonly when the age of puberty has been reached. The first step is to seek the services of a *mei jen* or "go-between," a

Chancellor holds a second examination (*ts'e k'ao*) of the two groups of graduates, for honours (*ts'u*). This is also in two subjects only, prose essay and poetical composition, and lasts but one day. The result is announced, like the result of the Magistrate's and Prefect's Examinations, by the posting of a *pa*, not, as in the examinations for the degrees of *sui ts'ai*, *chi jen*, and *chin shih*, by the issue of a *pang*. The *pa*, or notice, is less solemn and imposing than the *pang*, or official list. The bachelors (*sui ts'ai*) of each magistracy are now arranged in three grades (*sui ts'e*), the first candidate in the first grade of each magistracy receiving the title of *lin sheng*, which enables him to levy a contribution of about 800 cash from each of the Bachelors of his magistracy who have competed at this examination for honours, and qualifies him to act as the spokesman and introducer (as mentioned above), in all matters interesting the bachelors or undergraduates of his magistracy.

These two years being ended, study for the degree of *chi jen* is the next step. It must be mentioned that those graduates who have not reached the standard necessary to become enrolled in one of the three grades for honours are obliged to wait till the second examination for a *chi jen* takes place, to wit, three extra years.

The examination for a *chi jen* is held by the *chi k'ao*, a special Commissioner appointed by the Emperor to each Province for each *k'ao* or examination. This functionary is also accompanied by an assistant examiner (*fu chi k'ao*), and occupies the Town Hall (*kung kuan*), of the Provincial Metropolis, not having, like the Chancellor, a *yanmen* appropriated to his use. This examination is much more severe than that for a *sui ts'ai*, the duration being nine days, in three bouts of three days each, during each bout of which the candidates are rigidly confined, night and day, to their examination cells. The first three days are devoted to essays upon subjects taken from the Four Books (*ts'e shu*); the second three to essays on the Classics (*ching*); the third to miscellaneous essays upon subjects chosen at random (*ts'e lun*). The candidates are no longer ranged according to magistracies, nor according to the date at which they graduated as *sui ts'ai*. Perhaps two hundred will be a fair average for the number of *chi jen* degrees allotted to each Province. Under the name of *fu pang* are ranged those who have reached a high standard, but who by special favour receive a degree over and above the number allotted, owing to their great merit. In about a month the *chi k'ao* issues his list (*fu pang*), in which the first candidate, among all from the Province, obtains the title of *chi jen yian*, the second that of *ya yuan*, and the third that of *ching hui* all purely honorary titles. The rest of the successful ones are termed *wen k'uei*. This is now first made to the Provincial Governor (*fu wai*), and afterwards to the *chi k'ao*, by all the graduates who have thus taken their second degree. The examinations about described may be translated by the analogous terms, "matriculation," "little go," "Bachelor of Arts," "Master of Arts." The third year is spent by the Chancellor in "going circuit" to ascertain the literary merit of each township.

The examination for the degree of *chin shih* takes place at Peking, in the third month of the year succeeding that in which the *chi jen* examination was held. A *chi k'ao*, generally an officer of high rank, assisted by a *fu-chi k'ao*, are appointed by the Emperor to hold this examination in the Great Hall (*Kung-yian*) at Peking. The subjects are the same as for the *chi jen*, and the ordeal lasts nine days. Not more than a dozen or thirty from each Province are successful. The first candidate receives the honorary appellation of *hui-yian*. This is succeeded by the *ts'en-shih*, or honours examination, held by the Emperor himself, who selects the themes, which are at once published in the *Peking Gazette*. The first candidate in the Empire is called a *chuang-yian*, the second a *pang-yian*, the third a *fan-hua*, and the fourth a *chi-hua*, terms which may be rendered by the analogous "senior, second, third, and fourth wranglers." The remaining *chin shih* are ranged in three grades (*ts'en-chia*), the first grade of which are drafted in the Hanlin Academy, the second of which become petty Officers at Court (*siao-ching-kuan*), and the third of which are appointed by lot to expectant offices in the Provinces (*chi-pu*). The subjects for the *ts'en-shih* are the Fire Classics, and five pages of prose composition. Lastly comes the *chau-k'ao*, or *ts'e ts'e* examination by the Emperor, who puts five questions to each *chin shih* (*ts'e ts'e ts'e*). According to His Majesty's prepossession the candidate marked out for any special duty or office.

The above outline of the Chinese curriculum is necessarily incomplete, and is here submitted for correction. Any shortcomings which may be pointed out by letter, to the Editor of the *China Review*, will be noted, and on some future occasion an amended sketch will be published for reference.

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Marriages in China are not, as with us, private agreements concluded between the two interested parties. In England the tie of marriage most resembles a contract for the reciprocal enjoyment of personal society and services. It has been a much-disputed point with the modern jurists whether the Roman marriage should be considered a consensual contract of the nature of a sale, hire, partnership, or mandate, or whether it should be deemed a real contract analogous to a loan, deposit, or hypothec. The better opinion seems to be that it was no contract at all, but a mere transfer of property, or technically speaking a concurrence of two wills creating a *ts'e ts'e*.

From a juristic point of view the Chinese marriage would seem to be neither a contract nor a transfer, but rather a manumission, a double manumission enforced by no positive law, and until concluded, involving no rights of the two manumitted ones as against the manumitters, but involving moral duties to carry out the agreement to manumit as between the two manumitters. The bride and bridegroom, as a general rule, have nothing whatever to say in the matter of their own matrimonial destiny. Proceedings are commenced by either the man's or the woman's family, generally the former, and at any age of the interested pair, but most commonly when the age of puberty has been reached. The first step is to seek the services of a *mei jen* or "go-between," a

female who is generally *ts'en mei jen* rather than young, and who is frequently a friend of both families. Neither of those *desiderata* is, however, *sive quid* non, and, in some rare cases, the match-makers are even content to repose confidence in a professional "go-between," whose standing is held above that of a common prostitute. The male household, having confided to this *mei jen*, their aspirations, she takes an early opportunity of paying a visit to the family of the girl, and, asking to see the master, is invited into the court-yard (*ts'e ts'e*), where, with very little ceremony, the subject is broached. Let us assume that the advances made are agreeable. The girl's friends, with Chinese caution, confine themselves to set phrases, such as "Marriage is an affair of destiny, in which men have little to say." "It appears that the fates have pointed to the son of your employer as mate for our daughter, and this being the case, we must consult with our friends." After a little time, the girl's family send for the "go-between" and inform her of their favourable conclusion, upon which she busies herself with handing to each family the *pa ts'e* or so-called "baptismal register" of either party. These are written on red paper, and contain a very few simple words. "The male element (*chi*), name \_\_\_\_\_; date of birth; age, year, month, day, and hour of birth, etc., etc." After an interval, which may be of months or years according to the age of the betrothed, the man's family send a message to the effect that they propose to send presents. A day is chosen for this, and a pair of gold bracelets, a pair of earrings and a few taels in money are sent to the family of the girl. Of course these presents are more or less valuable according to the wealth of the parents. If the bride's friends receive these things there is, no treat; the money and jewels are regarded as earnest money to a bargain. It should here be mentioned that marriages never take place in any circumstances that place in the 1st month of the year; any other months are available, but the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th are the favourite ones. When a day has been fixed for the consummation of the nuptials, the ceremony of *sung k'ang* has to be gone through by the bridegroom. This takes place a day or two before the wedding morning, when bearers are sent with chests containing articles for the decoration of the bride. This civility is reciprocated by another of *hui hui* now on the part of the bridegroom. The husband sends to her a pair of boots, an official hat, and some articles of furniture. Finally the bride's *trousseau* outfit are sent over to the house of the bridegroom—*pan chuang hien*, followed the next day by the bride herself. The bride, with her father, mother, brother and sisters, is supposed to pass the morning of her marriage in tears of sorrow at parting. She partakes of a light repast in the morning, and is robed in a dress of red, her features being concealed by a thick and impenetrable veil. At about eight in the morning she is placed in the hired *hua chiao*, or embroidered sedan-chair, which, also, is draped with red. The doors of her house are locked, and the chair is deposited in the court within. When she has been securely shut up, the gates are opened and the chair is received by the friends of the bridegroom, who are waiting outside and who convey it to their own house to the sound of the flute, the *ts'e ts'e* are heard on the veil which covers the bride. She seats himself on the left side of the couch, with his betrothed on his right, there being a small table between them. No remarks are made on either side. The discreet old ladies next bring in two small cups of wine which are poured one into the other as a symbol of indissoluble union, and handed to the happy pair to drink. At this interesting juncture the old dames retire, upon which the bride turns her face round to the wall in such wise that it cannot be seen. The husband, for such he now is, probably divining that, what with the ceremonial clothes, the enforced modesty, and the general stiffness of the situation, things would be "slow" if he remained longer, now leaves his wife (*ts'en jen*) to her thoughts, and rejoins his friends outside. Once more the old ladies rush in and befriend the disconsolate girl, who sits in the same place until the male festivities are over, to a late hour in the night or an early one in the morning. During the day, for all the above takes place in the early morning, male and female friends are entertained, and the newly-married pair, in their best clothes, entertain their friends of both sexes. The husband rejoins his wife when the festivities are over, and there is no further ceremony between them, and consequently nothing further to describe.

The above outline of the Chinese curriculum is necessarily incomplete, and is here submitted for correction. Any shortcomings which may be pointed out by letter, to the Editor of the *China Review*, will be noted, and on some future occasion an amended sketch will be published for reference.

Meanwhile there is a class of graduate called *pa-kung*, *ngan-kung*, *fu-kung*, *yu-kung*, *su-kung*, generically the *kung*, (*ku-kung*), about whom information will be gratefully received.

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companion seems silently to exert patience by the intelligent glances he gives me as I anxiously await the issue of the business. We have not long to wait, however, before a pair of broad spreading anthers with ten beautiful tines rise gradually over the grass until their owner, all soiled with wet mud and quite unconscious of danger, stands in full view before us. A few seconds more, and he is stretched on the ground kicking furiously in his death-throes. Dropping the beat on the spot was indeed a bit of rare luck, and was accounted for by a bit of the shell, which struck him rather high, injuring his spine. My satisfaction as I stood admiring the grand proportions of the fallen stag was slightly mingled with remorse when I thought of the rather dirty advantage we had taken of the poor animal in our method of circumventing him. The beam of his horns was only 56 inches in girth, but this was made up for by length and a span of 33 inches within the bend. The next day the beaters ascertained by the tracks that a stag had moved downwards in company with several hinds. Keeping well on the alert for any movement in the brushwood, we followed cautiously on the broad trail until suddenly a stampede is heard ahead and we get a momentary glimpse, through the trees, of one of the brown-hides vanishing into a dell a short way in front. As the animals have become alarmed, our only place now is to run forward to the place where they disappeared on the chance of getting a snap shot beyond it. Fortune is so far kind, for on reaching the place all breathless from running, I catch sight of one of them—a stag and a good one too—through a vista in the trees as he stands looking back within easy distance below me. The hanging smoke prevents my seeing the effect of the shot, but the sound of the striking bullet seems to denote meat. "He's down!" breathlessly exclaims Ramzan, feeling for his knife. But this remark immediately followed by a much less exultant one—"I he's up and off again! Oh! Oh! Tz! tz! tz! tz!"—usual interjections of disappointment made with tongue and teeth. No venison, however, do we find on going to look for it; although my old companion positively declares to having seen the animal the day before. The *ts'e ts'e* is heard again, and the boy's face is pale with fear. "I turn my steps campwards lamenting, followed by Ramzan and the other Cashmires *tz! tz! tz!* tying in the most aggravating manner all the way.

#### GIBRALTAR.

(*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.) In a recent impression we published a copy of the reply of the Earl of Carnarvon to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce respecting the proposed legislation on the Shipping Trade of Gibraltar. We have also received his Lordship's answer to the memorial from the Chairman and members of the Exchange Committee of Gibraltar. Ship-owners and Merchants have, we gather from these documents, failed in their efforts to obtain the withdrawal of the Ordinance; and as the order for its promulgation has been issued, we can only appeal to the authorities to make the practical application of the Trading community as the nature of the arrangement will permit. The Colonial Secretary states that Her Majesty's Government have been influenced in framing this municipal law for preventing its ports being used as the bases of systematic smuggling of goods into an adjoining country; and that one nation is not bound to assist another in the enforcement of its fiscal laws, although the Court of Exchequer has held that a contract which involved or contemplated a fraud upon a foreign State, was not void on that ground as it would be if it were contemplated to break "the ordinary municipal law of a foreign country." On strong grounds of morals and policy it has been made incumbent, says Lord Carnarvon, to regulate the trade of Gibraltar afresh in such a manner that, while the operations of legitimate trade shall not be materially hampered, the Port shall cease to offer peculiar facilities to the habitual depredators on the Spanish revenue who are not British subjects, but strangers who resort to the place to carry out their smuggling transactions, while the part played by the community at the Rock is no more than that of selling goods to those persons in open market. The Merchants of Gibraltar, it would appear, do not ask buyers what they are going to do with the articles they purchase, nor take any bond from them to prevent smuggling. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, with a view to "comity and a desire to promote good neighbourhood," are determined to carry into effect the rules to which we have referred. The Ordinance contains special provisions that tobacco is not to be exported from Gibraltar in packages of less than 100 tons burthen, and an exporter must furnish a bond to show that the tobacco has been landed at the Port for which it was cleared, or otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Governor. It is obvious, writes the Secretary for the Colonies, that the bond will be a formality, involving no pecuniary loss to the honest trader who exports tobacco as a lawful article of merchandise to any Port where it may be lawfully introduced. The honest exporter, says his Lordship, ought not reasonably to object to such bonds; but if the manufacturers of tobacco may sell to foreigners, and are not themselves the exporters, we do not know what the value of bonds given by non-residents can be. If the Merchant who sells, as Lord Carnarvon states, in open market is to be at Carnarvon to trade as heretofore, the law will not affect him directly, though it must do so indirectly; for if the bond of a foreigner who visits Gibraltar to purchase tobacco is to be of force, responsible residents at Gibraltar will have to become security. This will drive away trade from the town, for the manufacturers are not likely to give undertakings that all their customers will land the packages at the places designated in the entry outwardly at the Custom-house. Then, again, the regular trading vessels adapted for the Coast of Morocco and Tunis, of from 60 to 80 tons, will be thrown out of employment. These bonds were formerly more required, writes Lord Carnarvon, by the English Government than they are now, but have to be exacted in the case of contraband of war, and for spirits taken out of bond for exportation. It is also, says his Lordship, to be regretted that the Governor of Malta has recently submitted an Ordinance to require such a bond where dutiable goods are taken out of bond for exportation. This is also, says his Lordship, the practice with the Spanish, and, perhaps, with other Governments. This line of argument is altogether unapplied to

the purpose for which it is put forward. When dutiable goods in England are taken out of bond for exportation, security is held that they shall not be sold for home consumption, and thus avoid the payment of the import duty. Gibraltar will be made a solitary exception to a general rule, for there is no duty on tobacco at the Port, and consequently, no bonding of tobacco; and, this being so, there can be no necessity for the requirement of a bond directed against the taking of a duty-paying article out of store to evade the fiscal law. Her the governing example adduced by Lord Carnarvon does not apply to Gibraltar

## Portfolio.

## MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

Under a spreading thistle leaf,  
A grass-bird built her nest;  
And there her little brood she fed,  
And warmed them with her breast.

And in and out she softly flew,  
With scarcely room to pass,  
So close the prickly covert drooped  
Its curtain to the grass.

A gentle heart in passing near,  
The leafy shelter spied;  
And with a loving kind intent,  
Turned the sharp leaf aside.

It really seemed too rough a thing  
To shadow such a nest;  
The pricks might wound some unfledged wing,  
Or pierce some tender breast.

Alas! the wisdom so unwise;  
That knew not what it did!  
The friendly leaves from dripping skies,  
The open nest had hid.

And now the cold rain fell anew  
The roofless nest around;  
The covert from the storm was gone,  
The little brood were drowned.

So may our sharp defiance be  
A proof 'gainst grief and care;  
A shelter from a fiercer storm,  
Or a more fatal snare.

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

EQUALITY is the soul of equity.—*Seneca.*  
CONFIDENCE generally inspires confidence.—*Livy.*

The greatest scholars are not the wisest men.—*Plato.*

No excellent soul is exempt from a mixture of folly.—*Aristotle.*

To what use serves learning if the understanding be away?—*Stobaeus.*

PROSPERITY does best discover vice, but adversity does best discover virtue.—*Bacon.*

## LIFE'S PERSPECTIVE.

(*Public Ledger*—Philadelphia).

The importance of little things is often and wisely urged. In one sense, indeed, nothing is little or trifling, for nothing is so small or insignificant as to exert no influence, or demand no attention. Yet much of the non-success and disappointment of life comes from a failure to discriminate between things of vital and of minor importance. The habit of exaggerating little things, and allowing them to consume the energy that belongs to the weighty and serious business of life is fatal to real greatness in any direction. Everyone who has become eminent in any walk of life has been able to see the important points, and separate them from the web of details in which they may be involved.

Life may be said to resemble the painting of a landscape, in which no beauty of form or colouring, no delicacy of touch or force of expression can atone for the lack of true perspective. Unless the objects represented assume such proportions to convey to the mind a sense of their relative distance, the picture is a failure; and unless our lives are similar in distribution, they will be equally worthless. The value of our time and talents will greatly depend upon the degree to which we observe these proportions. There are people of good abilities and great diligence who rarely seem to reap the natural fruits of their labour, because they are so intent upon little details that they lose sight of their main objects. The merchant who occupies every moment in the minutiae of his business that his subordinates can do as well; the master mechanic who works so hard with his own hands that he overlooks the dilatoriness of a hundred others; the mother so engrossed in providing needless luxuries for her family that she has no energy left to develop the minds and affections of her children; the teacher who is so intent on conveying technical instruction that he has no time to instil the love of knowledge; the statesman so occupied with local politics that he forgets the best interests of his country—all, in fact, who employ themselves continually in what is inferior, to the neglect of the superior, are guilty of this lack of perspective. They confound the small and the great, the near and the remote, and their lives are to that extent flat and unmeaning.

So it is with expedience. How few there are who carry the laws of perspective into their disbursements, who place in the foreground the more important needs of our nature, and pencil lightly in the distance the least worthy, who spend for health and comfort rather than for fashion and luxury, who plan to feed the mind as well as the body, to beautify the character as well as the dwelling, to place in right order, with a firm hand, all these many claims that rise up, each so anxious to maintain its own supremacy!

Then, too, it is by giving prominence to the little vexations and troubles of life that so many lives are worn out, so many friendships broken, so many miseries inflicted. Great troubles call for strong self-control, and are often borne with equanimity, when petty irritations are suffered to corrode the temper and embitter the soul. Yet when we compare them with the real griefs of human existence how trifling do they appear, and how unworthy a part do we seem to have played in thus bringing them into the foreground of our lives! Had we been true artists we should have gently drawn them in shadow, or put them far into the background, where they could not have marred the beauty of our life's landscape.

## DOCTOR HAMMOND ON SLEEP.

Dr. William H. Hammond lectured at Cheltenham Hall last evening for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital upon the subject of "Sleep." Dr. Hammond began his lecture by comparing the periods of rest enjoyed by the different vital organs of the human body, saying that the heart, aggregating the moments between its beats, rested six hours out of the twenty-four, and that the liver, the stomach, etc., enjoyed each its period of inactivity and recuperation, but that the brain had no rest save in the moments of sleep—sometimes not then. The lecturer then sketched briefly the principles of the wear and tear of the human organism and of its building up. The waste of the vital tissues was repaired almost as soon as it was made, but the change was constant. The hair of yesterday was not the hair of to-day and the muscle for extending the arm was not identically the same muscle after the arm had been extended. The refreshment and restorative of the brain was sleep.

Dr. Hammond narrated several anecdotes illustrating the necessity of sleep and the inability to resist it after long wakefulness, even when the subject is laboring under sever's physical discomfort or pain. Soldiers frequently, the doctor said, had been known to sleep soundly when in the saddle, and he had often slept himself in this manner. He also told of a soldier who walked a distance of 200 yards while in a sound sleep, and he would have doubtless walked further if he had not been awakened by striking his foot sharply against a stone. There was a recorded instance of a Chinaman, convicted for murder of his wife, having been convicted to die through the deprivation of sleep. Guards were posted to keep him constantly awake; it was to keep him always awake. On the eighth day the wretch fell upon his knees and begged for the blessed privilege of being strangled or performing hara-kari (*ie.*). The amount of sleep necessary to health varies, the doctor said, with age. In infancy the constructive processes are exceptionally lively and the child needs, accordingly, a great deal of sleep; and again, in old people sleep predominates over construction, and more sleep is needed. Dr. Hammond did not think that the yacht was at her moorings, by 10 A.M., and we weighed anchor almost immediately. Then came breakfast on deck with an awning—all imaginable good things down to fresh strawberries from Covent Garden, brought by the writer of these few lines. How pleasant was the excitement of a certain research in which he was engaged to have gone without sleep for a period of six weeks, and of a general whom report made to have gone without sleep for a year out of every twenty-four. Dr. Hammond thought, however, that these figures are to be taken *cum grano salis*. Men whose work was mental required more sleep than men whose work was physical. More than this, perhaps, there was no positive law to be set down. The necessity varied with the individual. One human machine seemed pretty well oiled and run so as not to need much repair; another grated and needed mending constantly.

There was a difference of opinion among medical men, Dr. Hammond said, as to the physical motive of sleep, but he did not see why there should be. The condition of the brain during sleep, he thought, was only a greater measure of the condition provoking sleep. Sleep was produced by a diminution of blood in the brain. The doctor cited several cases to show that there was less blood in the brain during sleep than during wakefulness. One, reported by a French surgeon, was of a young man who fell and cut a fissure in his skull. The bone never grew together, but the soap grew over the wound and lay directly upon the brain, and when the young man slept the soap over the fissure sunk down to a considerable extent, but when he was awake the soap remained even and at times bulged out. Dr. Hammond also explained a series of experiments which he had himself made with dogs, and in which he had determined the amount of blood in the brain more accurately by a graduated instrument, which he had inserted through the skull upon the surface of the brain. As the brain enlarged or diminished the fluctuations were registered, and there was found to be a great difference in the size of the brain during sleep and wakefulness. "And nothing could have altered the size of the brain but the blood there was in it," he established that during sleep there is less blood in the brain during wakefulness.

Dr. Hammond also considered heat and cold as influences to sleep, and discussed how to make people sleep who through nervousness or some other extraneous cause were not so disposed. He advised them to think of some disagreeable thing, and had known of a man who was invariably able to get sleep by the simple device of allowing water to fall drop by drop into a tin pan. The lecturer questioned also the accuracy of the common stories of extraordinary thinking during sleep. With Coleridge and De Quincey he thought there was opium mixed with it. Concerning dreams, Dr. Hammond thought they were not original impressions but were founded upon some former experiences; and yet they were sometimes sufficiently eccentric. Delicate women, the doctor said, deliberately entered upon a career of crime in their dreams, and a fully honest man were likely wicked without so much as a blush.—*New York World*, April 29th.

## RUSSIAN TORPEDOES.

Berlin, June 29.

Two Russian official reports upon the torpedoes now making so much noise in the world will interest your readers. The one from Lieutenant Dubosoff to Captain Rogula, his superior officer, gives the first detailed account of his successful attack on the Turkish monitor of Matchin:—

"On the 15th instant I entered the Matchin branch of the river I ordered the four cutters under my command to sail in a straight line one after the other. The Cesarewitch I commanded in person to go first; then the Xenia under Lieutenant Shestakoff; then the Dijgit under Midshipman Perlin; and the last the Cesarevna under Midshipman Ball. In this order we were to creep along the shore until it was time to think of returning, for it had been arranged that we were not to dine until we were at our moorings. It must have been about this time that we thought we would take a little champagne cup as a preparatory to a light luncheon, and that idea was at once promptly acted upon. How delightful too was our some-what lazy return!—*Pioneer.*

his palate; this fortunately burned him, and as he turned a bullet behind the ear suffered him for ever; needless to say I felt immensely relieved. Some people write about the wicked look of the tiger; believe me, a bison can look very nasty too; I advise no rash youth ever to go after a solitary bison bull unless he has two good rifles with him."

## A MARINE PIC-NIC.

A sail to the *Nore* in a yacht with agreeable company is better than sunbathing in *Fall Mall* or pretending to enjoy the air in the *Row*. It is not often that at this busy time I get a holiday, a whole one, from pen and ink; but yesterday I had from early morn to far beyond day eve—in fact into the hours that are called small—not exactly a life on the ocean wave, for that is not my idea of happiness or performing hara-kari (*ie.*). The amount of sleep necessary to health varies, the doctor said, with age. In infancy the constructive processes are exceptionally lively and the child needs, accordingly, a great deal of sleep; and again, in old people sleep predominates over construction, and more sleep is needed. Dr. Hammond did not think that the yacht was at her moorings, by 10 A.M., and we weighed anchor almost immediately. Then came breakfast on deck with an awning—all imaginable good things down to fresh strawberries from Covent Garden, brought by the writer of these few lines. How pleasant was the excitement of a certain research in which he was engaged to have gone without sleep for a period of six weeks, and of a general whom report made to have gone without sleep for a year out of every twenty-four. Dr. Hammond thought, however, that these figures are to be taken *cum grano salis*. Men whose work was mental required more sleep than men whose work was physical. More than this, perhaps, there was no positive law to be set down. The necessity varied with the individual. One human machine seemed pretty well oiled and run so as not to need much repair; another grated and needed mending constantly.

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## A BOUT WITH A BISON.

"Felix" in the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for July writes:—

"Some people are under the delusion that the bison is a *gurez janwar*. I was one of those mistaken individuals until the other day, when I met for the first time a solitary bull face to face. On April 8, 1877, my camp was near the Nimir jungles at the foot of some plateaux frequented by bison. At 5 A.M. I left my bed, and having had my *shikari* I proceeded to the top of a high conical hill in the neighbourhood, accompanied by a coolie. My *shikari* and another coolie I despatched to a still higher point in order to mark down sambus or bison at the day break. After sitting for about half an hour I heard my *shikari* calling me from the bottom of the hill; I hastened down, rifle in hand, and learnt with pleasure that a solitary bull was grazing on the plateau above; on reaching the plateau, however no bison was to be seen, so I ordered the *shikari* to climb a tall tree and have a good look round. This he did without success, but on proceeding a little further he again ascended a tree, and saw the bison lying near a small green bush with his left side towards us. The *shikari* wanted me to send to camp for my second weapon, but never having heard charged by bison before (and I had shot 7), I considered this precaution unnecessary. The *shikari* then refused to accompany me, as he said he had his scalp laid open once by having been forced over a knud by a bull when he was with S—n Sahib, and that he preferred watching the *tamasha* from the top of a tall tree. Little thinking that the beast would charge, I advanced with my express (*50*) at full cock to within 80 yards of the bull, who treated my approach with the greatest unconcern; hereupon I opened fire, and just missed his heart with the right barrel. On being struck the bison rose and came at steady trot towards me. A second bullet in the centre of his chest failing to stop him, and my barrels being empty, I bolted behind a tall tree to reload. In my hurry to get the cartridges in I broke the upper bar of the extractor and I felt very uncomfortable. I can assure you, with the bison circling round the tree after me, at last having managed to get the cartridges home, I stood out from the tall tree. The bison at once charged with his head well down; I drove the first bullet through his nose and into

his palate; this fortunately burned him, and as he turned a bullet behind the ear suffered him for ever; needless to say I felt immensely relieved. Some people write about the wicked look of the tiger; believe me, a bison can look very nasty too; I advise no rash youth ever to go after a solitary bison bull unless he has two good rifles with him."

able damage. I therefore determined to make for the stern, and thereby escape danger and deprive the vessel of her moving power. The connecting wire I ordered to be kept in readiness to be used at any moment. My calculation proved correct.

We no sooner neared the ship than the stern gun opened fire. Three bullets were discharged without effect, and before the fourth could be fired I had passed the stern, and, coming up to the left side of the ship, sprang the mine, which destroyed the stern. It was a torpedo attached to a pole, and hit the ship between stern and midships, a little before the stern post. The water rushing into the sides of the monitor, the waves washed over the cutter. Many fragments were thrown to a height of about 120 feet. Some bits of furniture falling into the cutter proved the explosion to have taken effect right through the ship up to the deck. The crew of the monitor hastened from stern to prow, the stern sinking considerably into the water. I took measures to save my men but, finding the cutter had righted herself, endeavoured to back astern, and put the steam ejector into operation to pump out the water. At this moment the sinking monitor began to fire out of her turret, when I called out to Lieutenant Shestakoff to deal another blow. Quickly coming up, he inflicted the deadly blow a little behind the turret, just as the gun was firing a second shot. Lieutenant Shestakoff, it is necessary to observe, actually touching the monitor, with his prowl his torpedo under the keelingships, about 20ft. from the prow post. As in the first instance the effect of the explosion was tremendous as may be inferred from cabin furniture being hurled into the air and falling forwards into the cutter Xenia. After the second explosion, the crew of the monitor finding it impossible to continue their artillery, with remarkable bravery seized their rifles, discharging one after the other. Neither I nor Shestakoff could get away as fast as we wished. The screw of Shestakoff's cutter had got entangled with some of the broken fragments, while my vessel was so full of water that I had to set the whole crew to work to bale it out with pails, the steam ejector having refused to work. During the whole of this time Shestakoff kept up a raiding rifle fire against the enemy. The other two Turkish vessels—one a steamer, the other a monitor—had kept firing at us ever since the first discharge of the attack-*ad* monitor. The steamer evidently was provided with smooth-bore guns, which the crew did not fire with despatch or precision. Possibly the steamer being 60 sajen nearer to us than the second monitor and having her deck inundated with water, the man found it impossible to handle their guns effectively. The second monitor, being more advantageously placed could turn her better upon us without any difficulty. He shot off some distance from our stern, and subsequently, when we had got away from the monitor, passed over our heads. The rifle fire from both ships was kept up incessantly while we were alongside and when we had got away."

## THE RUSSIAN SEA-GOING TORPEDO-VESSEL EXPLOSION.

Cronstadt correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the sea-going torpedo-vessel *Vzreif*, of *Exhibition*, now in course of construction at the *Admiralty* engineering works on the *Neva*.

The *Vzreif*, which in many respects greatly resembles the torpedo launch of Messrs. Thorneycroft and Co., has a length of 116 feet, a width of sixteen feet, and a draught of water seven and a half feet in front, and ten feet towards the stern. The bottom is coated with three-quarter inch copper sheeting, the fore and aft parts of the vessel being also of the same material. The sides are constructed of iron, covered with steel sheeting varying in thickness from a quarter of an inch to three-sixteenths. The bridge is likewise of iron. Inside the vessel plenty of space is allotted to the crew, and at the stern is a tube arrangement for the ejection of Whitehead's fish torpedoes. The hull of the *Vzreif* is to be constructed sufficiently strong to allow her to proceed in stormy weather, and to resist the heavy waves which make navigation in the Gulf of Finland dangerous during the prevalence of south-westerly winds. Unusually large pumps will be fitted in the *Vzreif* in order that the water may be rapidly drawn from the various compartments into which she is divided if she springs a leak or sustains any injury from the enemy's fire. The engines are on the compound system, and according to contract, should furnish a speed of seventeen knots an hour to be carried on without slackening for four consecutive hours. It is also required that she shall be able to undertake a voyage between St. Petersburg and Sebastopol without any result, and one vessel succeeded in driving off a torpedo launch. In some parts of the river a panic seems to have seized the commanders of the gunboats that they were liable to be blown up, and they would open a tremendous fire of shot and shell on some peaceful Moldavians paddling along in their queer-shaped canoes to look after their cattle in the marshes. On two occasions I happened to be present at one of these "engagements," and, indeed, for some time did believe that the boats were really Russian launches coming down from *Smolny* through the streams in the marshes. My curiosity took me to the marshes, and there, however, I failed to see anything that really looked like an enemy, but the Turks explained that the boats had just disappeared behind some reeds and high trees, which they certainly must have done if they were over there. I am anxious, however, not to cast the slightest suspicion on the courage of the Turkish sailor. He is a man capable of the highest acts of heroism, and would follow a leader in whom he had no confidence into any peril. He is, moreover, sober, honest and respectable—three rare qualities anywhere—while the patience with which he submits to every kind of wrong and tyranny would be considered most Christian, were he not a Mahomedan. In point of discipline the fleet in the *Danube* seems very lax, and were it not for the qualities that distinguish the Turk of the lower orders, it would be impossible that it should be maintained. There seems a kind of familiarity among the men and officers in Turkish ships that must be subversive of discipline. The ships themselves are dirty beyond all belief; but this remark I would especially apply to the *Danube* Fleet. The disorder on board is appalling—guns cast loose, tackles lying about the deck, a musket propped up against the netting here, a cutlass there, pistols, boarding pikes, tomahawks in all kinds of unexpected places, left anywhere by the last wearer—all extremely dirty and badly kept, and not numbered or appertaining to any one individual who should be held responsible for its condition, but seeming general property. With this state of affairs and the men some in one dress, some in another, and all of them with holes in their clothes, with the officers in no way distinguishable from the crew, except by a strap shoulder-strap or girt belt, it is not surprising that there is no enterprise among them. It is impossible to suppose that so large a fleet of vessels, had they been English, would have remained doing nothing for so long. Each individual captain would have been night and day looking out for some opportunity to have a brush with the enemy. Earthworks might have been sprung at night, guns spiked, and large bodies of troops passing almost within sight of the river might have been molested. Various attempts might have been made to blow up the torpedoes, or to blow them up against the monitors, or to discharge a bag of gunpowder among them—in fact, to any active-minded officer the occasion for doing a great deal was frequently arising. But the Turk has no initiative.

The Admiral in command of this fleet is, I am told, a fairly good officer—his name is Vessim Pasha; and so in the second in command, Arif Pasha. Of course, it is not fair to expect them to have tried anything as they were, and are, under the immediate command of the Serdar Ekmek. It is hardly necessary to say that with the state of affairs I have attempted to describe the most absurd mistakes are made, and most

contradictory orders are issued. As an instance of mismanagement, the story of a large Armstrong gun, on its travels after the gunboat for which it was destined, may be taken as typical; but it is by no means an isolated instance, for such incidents could be multiplied ad infinitum. A certain gunboat on the *Danube* was supposed to be in need of another gun, though, as it turned out, she had already encumbered her decks with more than she could have fought. A telegram was despatched to the Topkapi, the Arsenal, at Constantinople, and the only astonishing part of the story is that somebody actually attended to it, and in a short time the gun was at Varna. Here with great labour and difficulty it was despatched by rail to Rustchuk, but when it got there it was discovered that the gunboat for which it was destined was below Tulcha, on the Lower *Danube*; that is to say, below every single position occupied by the Russian torpedo and earthworks. So the gun was sent back again to Varna, and thence shipped on board a man-of-war—by which ship I happened to be taken to Samsun—for the *Danube*. Arrived at Samsun, the gun was again transhipped into a river steamer, where again the wandering gun and I were fellow-travellers, but when we met the gun

## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Siam, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either at Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermeuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Via San Francisco, Vía S. Hampton, Vía or Marseilles, Brindisi  
Letters, — 22 26  
Registration, — 12 12  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters, 18 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 6 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 12 16 20  
Registration, 8 12 12  
Newspapers, 2 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—

Letters, 14 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 6 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 50 46 50  
Newspapers, 6 6 8  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 6 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 8 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 28 34 38  
Newspapers, 6 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration to British & Union:—

West Indies only, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (n.s.), Mozambique (n.s.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.			
Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	4

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide trade patterns* or *samples of merchandise*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplementary is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; and also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, usually appertaining thereto; but such binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions. — No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Macao, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges of correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon; but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamp on loose correspondence is altered in this Office.

India Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Posts.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has not good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 2 cents.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers—to British Offices,

5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: (Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them).

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or School-mistress may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom, via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamp will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the Edward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

1. In the S. W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N. E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong boxes, and a sufficient number of small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would be paid for the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N. E. Monsoon, the Charterers of Siam, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29.

Leave Batavia,

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and these in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Days out.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amoy	5 d	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Sept. 1	Siemens & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-morrow
Belgo	3 h	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	2652	Aug. 24	O. & O. S. B. Co.	Y'hama & San F'cio	Malls
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	641	Aug. 28	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Douglas	5 h	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	Aug. 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Manila	3rd inst.
Emuy	4 h	Blanco	Span. str.	222	Aug. 30	Remedios & Co.		
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117		H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Swatow	
Olympia	4 d	Nagel	Ger. str.	777	Aug. 29	Siemens & Co.		
Ormoc	4 d	Eschevarria	Span. str.	224	Aug. 26	H. Kier		
Spartan	5 h	Cooper	Brit. str.	987	Aug. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Straits Settlements	To-day
Somerset	4 h	Torrance	Brit. str.	664	Aug. 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	1704	Aug. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Tanais	5 c	Marvella	Foh. str.	1755	Aug. 28	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
W. Cores de Vries	8 c		Brit. str.	334	June 3	Hok Moh Leong	Repairing	
Wahl	8 c	Hunter	Brit. str.	209	Aug. 21	Landstein & Co.	K'loong Dock	
Yesso	5 h	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	560	Aug. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Sailing Vessels								
A. E. Vidal	4 k	Schreiber	Gen. bge.	382	Aug. 21	Wieler & Co.		
A. S. Davis	4 k	Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Aberlady	4 k	Nicoll	Brit. bge.	735	Aug. 5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Adolph	3 k	Horn	Ger. sh.	867	Aug. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alva	8 k	Souza	Port. sh.	631	Aug. 30	Brandao & Co.	Keelung	
Anazi	3 k	Hill	Brit. bge.	468	Aug. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Annie S. Hall	7 h	Nelson	Am. bkg.	592	Aug. 8	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Antipodes	4 k	Wyeth	Brit. 3m.s.	210	Aug. 10	Meyer & Co.	K'loong Dock	
Auguste	4 c	Thomson	Brit. 3m.s.	341	Aug. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Bon Accord	8 k	Scott	Brit. bge.	380	Aug. 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Bonita	8 k	Timpe	Ger. bge.	380	Aug. 22	Landstein & Co.		
Bruna	3 k	Moller	Span. bge.	575	Aug. 7	Chinese		
Bua Pan	3 k	Ketels	Brit. 3m.s.	287	Aug. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Carmelita and Ida	4 k	Marden	Foh. bge.	368	Aug. 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Catherine Marden	3 k	Quatreseur	Span. bge.	656	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Charles Moureau	2 h	Ulrich	Span. bge.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Charon Wattana	2 h	Cheng Sang	Brit. bge.	445	July 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Chang Soon	4 c	Veal	Brit. bge.	300	July 29	Remedios & Co.		
Chill	...	Capra	Nic. 3. m.s.	145	Aug. 15	Olyphant & Co.		
Christiana A. P.	3 k	Alexander	Brit. sh.	627	July 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Circe	3 k	Seward	Brit. bge.	733	July 21	Malchers & Co.	Portland	
Edinburgh Castle	3 k	Harris	Brit. bge.	838	Aug. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Amoy	
Emily Chaplin	7 h	Gran	Ger. sh.	1296	July 20	Malchers & Co.		
Emma	7 h	Jasper	Ger. sh.	729	July 25	Malchers & Co.		
Galatas	8 k	Steffens	Brit. bge.	655	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
George	3 k	Iwing	Brit. bge.	456	July 17	H. Kier		
Geo. Croshaw	3 k	McEachan	Span. bge.	479	July 18	Tadde Mee		
Glamorganshire	2 h	Thompson	Amer. sh.	1200	July 5	Meyer & Co.	Portland	
Glory	3 k	Freeman	Brit. bge.	698	July 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Gold Hunter	3 k	Hastings	Brit. bge.	1578	Aug. 19	Captain		
Grammer	2 h	Thompson	Amer. sh.	656	Aug. 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Great Admiral	3 k	Baben	Ger. bge.	354	Aug. 17	Wieler & Co.		
Gustav	5 d	Dose	Ger. bge.	354	Aug. 12	Order		
Gustav and Marie	2 h	Sleeper	Amer. sh.	1195	Aug. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
H. S. Sandford	3 k	Johnston	Brit. sh.	1806	July 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Harbinger	3 k	Dennett	Brit. sh.	820	July 27	Siemens & Co.		
Isles of the South	3 k	Hohmann	Ger. bge.	417	Aug. 21	Siemens & Co.		
Jacoline	7 h	Madder	Brit. sh.	849	Aug. 20	Meyer & Co.		
Johanne Shepherd	4 c	Bunje	Ger. sh.	758	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Jubilee	3 k	Harris	Brit. sh.	765	July 13	Hornoe Co., Limited	New York	
Kahow	4 k	Gadd	Brit. bge.	580	Aug. 19	Rozario & Co.		
Kate Waters	4 k	Giese	Brit. bge.	400	Aug. 9	Meyer & Co.		
Khedive	4 k	Cole	Span. bge.	820	Aug. 13	Tadde Mee		
Kim Yong Tye	2 h	Kofod	Span. bge.	398	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Lofoten	6 c	Monkman	Amer. sh.	45	Aug. 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	3 k	Robertson	Brit. bge.	847	July 21	Hornoe Company, Limited	Hamburg	
Loveswater	3 k	Robertson	Brit. bge.	603	July 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	
May Queen	3 k	Priest	Brit. bge.	473	Aug. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Canton Dock	
Morse	3 k	Clark	Brit. bge.	1161	Aug. 30	Gilman & Co.		
Michelle Selchan	1 c	Gertenberg	Dan. bge.	447	Aug. 30	30 Captain		
Nimrod	3 k	Clare	Brit. sh.	281	Aug. 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Northampton	3 k	Scott	Brit. bge.	458	Aug. 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Orion	8 k	Gouin	Ger. bge.	260	July 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientain	
Papillon	4 k	Christiansen	Brit. bge.	565	July 30	Russell & Co.	Portland	
Petho	4 k	Christiansen	Brit. bge.	565	July 30	Meyer & Co.	Tientain	
Pilgrim	7 c	Fowle	Brit. bge.	388	Aug. 13	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	
Prasto	4 k	Lakind	Brit. bge.	769	Aug. 13	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Quickstep	4 k	Stapleton	Brit. bge.	388	Aug. 28	11 Messageries Maritimes		
Robt. Henderson	3 c	Barnaby	Amer. bge.	626	July 27	Russell & Co.		
Rosa Beestcher	4 k	Gunn	Brit. bge.	558	June 5	12 Wm. Pustau & Co.	London	
Rosina	4 k	Schultz	Brit. bge.	558	June 5	12 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Cleared	
Rotterdam	4 k	Dirk	Brit. bge.	760	Aug. 31	Order		
Seamen's Bride	2 h	Andreasen	Span. bge.	314	Aug. 12	Chinese		
St. Elmo	5 c	Smith	Brit. sh.	1428	Aug. 9	13 Messageries Maritimes		
St. Ideue	4 k	Durand	Fch. bge.	388	Aug. 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Star Queen	4 k	MacKintosh	Brit. bge.	769	Aug. 13	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Sydenham	4 k	Miller	Brit. sh.	1068	July 11	11 Messageries Maritimes		
Thomas Fletcher	8 c	Pendleton	Amer. sh.	646	Aug. 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Titan	8 c	Barry	Brit. sh.	1239	Aug. 17	17 Messageries Maritimes		
Utwlight	4 k	Dalazy	Brit. bge.	773	Aug. 11	Landstein & Co.		
Tieck	4 k	Goodman	Brit. bge.	673	July 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Victoria	4 k	Trimble	Brit. bge.	255	Aug. 29	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Victory	3 k	Whiting	Brit. 3m.s.	283	Aug. 28	Borneo Co., Limited		
Viscount Macduff	3 k	Wright	Brit. bge.	919	Aug. 6	Wieler & Co.		
Warrior	8 c	Saumann	Brit. bge.	424	July 24	Olyphant & Co.		
William Cobb	4 c	Brady	Am. 3m.s.	466	Aug. 11	Rozario & Co.		
Winlow	4 c	Barker	Brit. bge.	925	Aug. 26	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	3 k	Healy	Span. bge.	498	Aug. 26	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
WEHPOA								
Beethoven		Hajo	Ger. bge.	340	Sept. 1			